Washington Seutinel

The array of facts brought forward in the editorial we annex from the Examiner are novel and astounding. We are not prepared to adopt the inferences of the Examiner. We are more hopeful of the future progress of man, and do not despair that society may yet be happily and successfully constructed without the elements of domestic slavery. But, until it is so constructed, "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Let the people of Europe and the north see that their own social edifices are sound and secure, before they undertake to remodel and repair those of other people:

THE FAILURE OF FREE SOCIETY .- Domestic slavery is as natural and necessary a relation in society as those of parent and child, hus-band and wife, guardian and ward, master and apprentice, officer and soldier, and captain and sailor. All these latter relations are instances of slavery, and cases in which one par of mankind are governed and controlled by the will of another part, rather than by pre-scribed law; cases in which those so governed have to rely on their superiors for support and sustenance. The condition of the laboring classes in free society in Europe as depicted by almost all writers who dwell in its midst, contrasted with the condition of the same in Feu dal society and that of our own slaves, proves that domestic slavery is not only natural and

necessary, but a great blessing.
So quiet and contented is southern society that the mass of our people and writers have either not observed at all the social disturbances of western Europe, or confined their notice to such half crazy individuals as Owen, Fourier, and Louis Blanc. The assaults of the abolitionists on southern slavery, accompanied as they always are, more or less, with denunciations of religion, of marriage, of property, and of almost all other institutions constituting the frame-work of society, excite in every inquiring mind the suspicion that there is something rotten and hollow in the whole social system where slavery is not legally estab lished. As one advances in the investigation he is astounded at the mass and the unanimit of testimony spread out before him on every hand. Thousand of facts that had lain unheeded before, became proof as strong as Holy Writ, that free society is a sad and signal

failure.

In England we find men of all parties, and of no party, concurring in this conclusion. Macaulay seemed, for a while, to be the single dissentient. He now is silent-convinced, we presume, by the wars, famines, the revolutio the universal spirit of emigration, of disconten and alarm, and the thousands perishing from hunger—that there must be "comething rotten in the State of Denmark." Young England, the most conservative wing of toryism, is not less emphatic in its protest against the organization of society than the revolutionary chartists. Carlisle and Newman, the impersonations of the dispotic idea, bear as strong testimony against the intolerable sufferings of the eman-cipated laboring class as Mr. Mayhew and the author of Alton Locke, the red republican of England. Dickens and Bulwer in Oliver Twist and Paul Clifford, combine to swell the lists of re-organizers, with D'Israeli in his young Eng-land novels. The muse, in dissonant labor songs, joins in the chorus, adds to the hubbub. and makes confusion worse confounded. The united voice of all testifies that free competition in England has produced a wider, deeper intenser mass of starvation, penury, dismay and dispair, than emancipation in Jamaica and St.

Domingo.

Blackwood gives long statistics to show the ratio of the increase of crime and pauperism, and the ablest of all English reviews, the North British, asserts again and again that the conintolerable, and the British society must be re-organized. The Edingburg Review, admitting the extent of dissatisfaction, and the respectability of the sources that give it utterance, growls a feeble dissent, and proposes larger dose of liberty and free competition to cure the evils which liberty and free competition have inflicted. Hear the North British

"Alton Locke" is, upon the whole, as powerful a literary expression as exists of the general con-viction, shared by all classes alike, that the country has arrived at a state when something extradone, if society is to be saved in Great Britain. As such, therefore, it is a book that ought to be

At what conclusion have we arrived? We have pointed out, as one of the most remarkable signs of the time, the appearance of a literature of social ing a rapprochement between these two extremes of society, men of letters and the working classes. We have examined, and, to some extent, analyzed the two most conspicuous examples that have been recently furnished in this country of the new direction and intention of literature. And what direction and intention of literature. And what has been the result? The result has been that in both cases we have found ourselves conducted by the writers in question to one point—the pronunciation of the terrible phase, "Organization of Labor;" and the contemplation of a possible excuss at no very distant period out of the Egypt of our present system of competition and Laisser-feirer into a comparative Canasa of some kind of faire, into a comparative Canaan of some kind of co-operative socialism. Such is the fact, startling it may be, but deserving to be fairly stated and apprehended. Right or wrong, we believe that this is a true version of the entire voice and aspiration of our current social literature. We have elicited it from an examination of but two examples; but we believe that the most extensive examination would not invalidate it. Collect all the books pamphlets, and papers that constitute our litera ture of social reference; or assemble all our mer of letters that have contributed to that literature so as to learn their private aspirations and opinions with respect to the social problem; and the last word, the united vote will still be—The Organization of Labor on the Associative Principle There are of course dissentients, but such is the vote of the majority; and so far as the vote is of value, it may be asserted that a decree of the liter ary faculty of the country has gone forth, deciar-ing the avatar of political economy, if not a science of facts, at least as a supreme rule of government,

Again, showing that slavery still remains in

Servants of the property class, and constituting by far the most numerous portion of every community, are the proletaires, or, speaking more restrictedly, the working men, who earn to-day's bread by to-day's labor. They are the veritable descendants of those who in ancient times were the slaves; with but a few differences, their socia position is the same. Despite savings' banks, temperance societies, and institutions for mutual improvement, the characteristic of this class, like that of the literary class, is, and probably ever will be, pecuniary insouriance. From week to week these thousands live, now in work and now out of work as carried. of work, as careless of to-morrow as if Benjamin Franklin had never lived; entering at one end of the journey of existence and issuing at the other it ever having at any one moment accumu without ever having at any one lated five superfluous shillings

We might summon all Germany as witnesse of this failure; where smiths and tailors talk infidelity; and philosophers (thinking that a threadbare subject) write treason and social-ism. But Germans have become so wrongheaded that we do not deem them competen witnesses in any practical investigation.

The millions of pallid, hungry, starving, un employed laborers in France speak trumpet-tonged against the frame-work of free society. The freedom to starve was all that was left them from the overthrow of the Bourbons, the reign of terror, the consulate and the empire, till Louis Napoleon, a practical and theorectical socialist, took the money from the rich to buy food for the poor. Novelists, Gazetiers, reviewers, dramatists, statesmen and savans, have done little else in France for thirty years than proclaim the failure of their present so

cial system, and suggest plans of reconstruc-

One cannot now take up a French bookseller's One cannot now take up a French bookseller's list of advertisements without seeing the titles of publications of all kinds and sizes devoted to the elucidations of social questions. "L'Organization du Travail," "Destinee Sociale," "Etudes sur les principales causes de la Misere," "De la condition physique et morale des jeunes Ouvriers,"—such are some of the titles of a class of French books already a library. The thing in fact, has become a profession in France. Men of all kinds and of all capacities, men who do not care one farthing about the condition of anybody except themselves, as well as men of real goodness and philanthropy, now write books full of statistics about the working classes, and of plans for diminishing the amount of social books full of statistics about the working classes, and of plans for diminishing the amount of social evil. And so, too in this country. The "condition of the England question," has become the target at which every callow witling must aim his shaft. All literature seems to be flowing towards this channel, so that there seems a likelihood that we shall soon have no literature at all but a literature

Louis Napoleon, Cavaignac, and Lamartine are socialists, a little less thorough and less wild than Cabet, Louis Blanc, and Proudhon. If there be a man in France satisfied with society as it is, we have not heard of him. We arrive now at the last and least of our

witnesses. A monkey spirit of imitativeness, not real suffering as yet, has made our northern neighbors transcend Europeans in their denunciations of slavery, religion, law, and govern-ment. They have proved to the world that, it not half so poor, they are, at least, twice as wicked as Germans or Frenchmen. Free society does well enough in a new country, and the free negro States are yet a new country. Rapid ree negro States are yet a new country. Rapid immigration will bring on premature senility and decrepitude. In that event Horace Greeley, Abby Folsom, Lucy Stone, and Wendell Phillips, stand ready to rejuvenate society, by abolishing property, religion, marriage, law, and order. When these and all other expediture of the country of th ents have failed, as they surely will do, and ever have done, the sovereign remedy, of domestic slavery—a remedy which never did fail—will be prescribed by that good physician, nature, to bring order out of chaos—vigor, health, and purity out of disease, rottenness and prostituion. Free society has become diseased by abolishing slavery. It can only be restored to pristine health, happiness, and prosperity by over to the exclusive treatment of that good vis medicatrix natura. Slavery may be admin-istered under a new name—the kind physician, with an address peculiar to the faculty, may sugar-coat it with an attractive exterior and a mellifluous appellation; but come back in fact it will and must. " If you expel nature with a fork, she will return again;" or, in the eloquent language of Solomon:

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall

be; and that which is done is that which shall be ne; and there is no new thing under the sun. Slavery has been too universal not to be natural, and it is vain for man to struggle

against nature. The experiment of free society in western Europe has been made on a small scale, and for a short time. They talk of slavery as an enormity; we see that free society—not to mention free negro society, is a monstrosity. Like all monsters, it will be short-lived. We dare and do vindicate slavery in the abstract. This is the only tenable ground for its defenders. We lose the authority of the Bible, of ancient history, of the universal practice of mankind (which is but the stern and fixed ordination of Providence,) if we confine the rindication to negro slavery. We thereby admit that the Bible is false and wicked, and hat the practice of mankind in all ages-from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, from Pharaoh, Joseph and Moses, from Christ, Paul, and the Fathers, down through all history, sacred and profane till now—have been unjust and cruel; for negro slavery is a new thing. Having ad-mitted slavery in the general to be wrong, we are driven to prove that the negro is little the monkey, indeed, as the Caucasian is "a little below the angel"—a weak, improvident man, but not a bad man, except when deprived of a master, which nature never designed him to be. He needs a master to protect and govern him; but so do the ignorant poor in old countries, where labor is cheap and

The abolitionists themselves furnish us with the most conclusive arguments in favor of slavery; because they always find that the same reasons which show slavery to be wrong, apply, with equal force, to all other institutions and relations of society. Then and relations of society. They begin by assailing slavery, and end by attempting to uproot the whole fabric of society. Their efforts result, as all attempts to improve upon nature result, either in ridiculous failure, or disastrous ruin. The effect of their treatment of the imaginary evils they would cure, if effi-cient at all, would be that described by the epitaph on the grave stone:

employment scarce. Besides, what shall we

I was well; I was well; I wished to be better; I took physic, And here I am.

Happily for the south, the conduct of her northern assailants is imitative and second-hand, suggested and prompted by like attempts at reformation abroad, which have all proved wretched and miserable failures. The English and French literature since 1848, furnishes overwhelming evidence of the failure of free society in western Europe, and furnishes the southerner with ample material for waging war against it, as well as for vindicating and justifying southern slavery. We have stood on the defensive long enough. We can throw fire-brands as well as abolitionists; and the poor in the free negro States are much more ready for insurrection than the slaves of the south. The emphatic delaration of the most honest, and learned, and intellectual men, living in the midst of free society, that it has proved a failure, will have some weight with the American public, whatever it may think of the advocacy of this journal—interested, par-tial, and biased, as it may be charged to be.

The same article of the North British Review, from which we have quoted so copiously, (Literature and the Labor Question, February, 1851,) has a few sentences, towards its close descriptive of the present bent of the English mind, which is not inapplicable to our own

What a contrast there is between the thought What a contrast there is between the thoughts of our parliamentary and official men on social topics, and the thoughts of the general intellect of the country! Within the parliamentary and official circle we find, with one or two exceptions, a detritus of old whig and tory traditions that never had much in them; without that circle, and dashing against it so as to threaten it with a speedy overthrow, is a sea of vague and daring specula-tion. Within parliament, the very principle of proceedure seems to be to avoid "large" mea-

COUPLE OF FURNISHED ROOMS A at West End for Rent.—On 19th street, (west end.) next to K. Enquire at premises.

A CARD.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his business friends of his total inability to meet their just claims against him, caused by the unexpected stop put to his business by distrain, but pledges himself to pay promptly the legal interest on all claims, and if health be spared him, to pay the principle as fast as possible.

WILLIAM GADSBY. CARD .- The subscriber takes this william William Washington, June 10, 1854.—31

MEAD! MEAD! MEAD! MEAD! MEAD! MEAD!

THIS most delicious and refreshing beverage so much superior to Soda Water as a summer drink, can now be obtained at

WM. B. BUTT'S Drug Store,

corner Pa. avenue and 12th street,

opposite to the Kirkwood House.

June 22—cod2w

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ATLANTIC.

Advices are important. On May 18th the ships of the line Charlemagne, (French.) Augmemnon, (English,) and steam-frigate Mogador, (French.) Highflyer and Samson, (English, bombarded the fortress of Redout Kale, which they destroyed, with the exception of quarantine buildings and the custom-house, which latter contained a quantity of merchandise for Teffes. The ships then returned to Chouroucksu, where they embarked 800 Circassians, with whom they again returned to Redout Kale, and landed there, together with 300 French and English marines. The Turkish force thus augmented, fell upon the Russians who were 2,000 strong, and drove them back upon Kutais, which place the Turks finally

gained possession of.

The Circassians are now masters of all the forts and fortified places which border the coasts of their country. Suchum-Kale, abandoned by the Russians, is now occupied by the Mingrelians. Schamyl has lately taken possession of Usurghet, an important fortress garrisoned by ten thousand Russians, who, after great loss, were compelled to abandon it with a vast amount of provisions and munitions of war. Schamyl w marches with 60,000 men against Teffis. and he will not then be more than twenty-four hours' distant from the capital of the Russian

Colonel Manduct, an old officer of Charles X's body-guard, is sent by the Emperor Napoeon on a special mission to Schamyl.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in the House of Lords, pre sented a petition praying that the governor of Vancouver's island be appointed by the Crown. At the same time he drew the attention of the government to the great importance of that lony in its production of coal. The Duke of Newcastle assented to the importance of the colony, not only in respect to its mineral supplies, but by its geographical position with re-ference to the Russian possessions and to Can-ada. He was forced to admit that the Hudson's re-instituting slavery—by taking society out of the hands of the quack practitioners, who have brought her to her low estate, and turning her emigrants to California, was perhaps an excuse. The home government, however, had

the matter under consideration.
On the 10th the new Crystal Palace at Sy lenham, near London, was formally opened by Queen Victoria and her court, in the presence of 40,000 spectators. The London papers chronicle with much unction the addresses and the "gracious replies of her majesty," and all the other interesting incidents of the scene. No accident happened on the occasion, and all Duke of Oporto, the British cabinet, ministers, and officers of state, &c., were present in the

suite of the queen. On the 12th, Kossuth addressed a public meeting at Nottingham, on the cause of Poland and Hungary.
One of the London papers—the Times probably—offers anonymously a reward of £1,000 sterling, for the discovery, within a year, of a substitute for linen and cotton rags for paper-

makers' use. A woman named Mary Ann Brough, formerly nurse of the Prince of Wales, cut the throats of her six children, and then her own. The cause of the horrible act was he discovery, by her husband, of her infidelity. The mur-

ress was not dead at last accounts.

The embarcation of troops and military stores from Marseilles for the east has recom-menced with vigor. A fifth division of the army of the east is being organized under the command of Gen. Charles L. Vailant.

The greatest satisfaction prevails at the result of the conference between the Emperor Admiral Baudin was buried on the 9th with the honors of a Marshall of France, and Napoleon sent an autograph letter of condolence

RELATIONS OF THE POWERS -From Berlin ander date 12th, is telegraphed thus: "The results of the conference between the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria, at Teschin, are favorable. Austria and Prussia will send an answer to the minor states of Germany, extinguishing the Bamberg conference. Prussia is resolved to consider the note sent by Austria to Russia on the 2d June, as the Sommateon mentioned by the late treaty, and will send Colonel Manteuffel to St. Petersburg to back it."

Another rumor is, that Austria has propose on certain conditions, to send troops to the Danube. And at a dinner given at Constantinople, May 30th, to the Duke of Cambridge,

Orders have been issued by the central Military chancellery that the troops which have to positions by the 19th of this month. Provion is made in Galicia for 120,000 men and 40,000 horses. In the Austrian army there are battalions has 1,278 men; consequently, each regiment consists (without depot-battalion) of 5,112 men. If we multipl 5,112 by 63 we have total of 322,056 men. The term of military service is eight years, and, after the men are discharged, they enter the so-called "reserve" for two years. The whole of the reserve, which is equal to one-fourth of the regular standing army, has now been called out. Within the last few days an order has been given to form granadier battalion, 800 strong, out of the st men in each regiment, and to fill up the vacancies in the other battalions with men

corps, which are posted between Pruth and the Oniester. In Poland-in the governments of fortune by it. Folhynia and Podolia-are five infantry and wo light cavalry divisions belonging partly to the 1st and 2d infantry, and partly to the grenadier corps. The Russian troops now posted en echelon on the northeastern frontiers of Aus-

000 men or 110,000 men.
The London Times, of the 14th instant, says: The London Times, of the 14th instant, says:
The latest intelligence from Vienna represents
that the Russian staff, acting no doubt under
orders from St. Petersburg, is already altering
the disposition of the Russian armies in the
manner which was long pointed out by us as
the inevitable result of the warlike attitude of Austria. The divisions advancing southward davia are stopped in their march so as to contrian armies of Gallacia, the Bukowina, and Transylvania, which command their right flank and their line of march, while a still larger force, belong to the 1st and 2d divisions of the Russian army, and reinforced by five regiments of grenadiers, threatens the much against their will, if we are to judge Austrian frontier to the northeast from the from the resistance these valiant fellows make kingdom of Poland. These preparations for against their captors, when seized upon in the active hostilities against Austria are accompanied, as is well known at Vienna, by secret

We learn that a majority of those who hitheractive hostilities against Austria are accompanied, as is well known at Vienna, by secret attempts of Russian agents in the south Sclavonian provinces, and even in Itally, to excite youngan provinces, and even in Itally, to excite interior to avoid having glory forced upon

not of a nature to be forgiven. Austria has thrown between Russia and her intended prey an army whose mere presence on the frontier is more embarrassing to Prince Paskiewitch than the allied forces he has to encounter be yond the Danube; Russia on the other hand seriously threatens the territories of Austria by her armies in the field, while she secretly assails the integrity of the empire by encourag-ing those revolutionary schemes which the Em-peror Nicholas was wont to prescribe as the most dangerous and dishonorable weapon of political warfare. Under these circumstances he re-establishment of peace by the mere ac ceptance of conditions tended by the czar by the powers, appears to us to be highly import-

into the serv cea

Now is the time for the Paname

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

REMARKS OF HON. JAMES M. MASON.

OF VIRGINIA.

Delivered in Senate, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Mr. MASON. I had hoped, Mr. President

for the reclamation of fugitive slaves denied to

a citizen the privilege of the habeas corpus, which was secured to him by the Constitution. I repeat, such a declaration in reference to that

establishes the legality of the arrest and de-

tention, and is an answer to the writ of habeas

orpus; and in this the fugitive slave law does

a fugitive from justice is entitled, on his arrest,

to a habeas corpus-for what? To determine whether he committed the offence with which

of law to authorize his detention until a trial could be had; and proof that he was so charged

is then, also, an answer to the habeas corpus, and he must be remanded without inquiring

be a jurist; I know not his position at home;

but I know something of his associations ther from his language here. Sir, he has denounced a gentleman from Virginia who goes under the

protection of the Constitution, and the sanction of the law into his State, to reclaim his pro-

Sir, my constituents need no vindication

the use of such vulgar language here, betrays

the vulgarity of his associations at home; and shall it be tolerated in the American Senate?

Yes, sir, a gentleman from the south, who goes

cute or to recognize; a gentleman from Vir

tion of the Constitution and the sanction of the

law, to reclaim his property, may be subject to vulgar denunciation, but only by vulgar men.

Mr. President, I differ from the honorable

senator from South Carolina, [Mr. BUTLER,]

who said, as I understood him, that this law

had not done its office. Sir, it has done its

office. To be sure, there are instances where

it has been violated by brutal mobs, as there

are instances of other laws being evaded by

knavery, or silenced by brute force; but I say

the law has done its office well, done it on a

recent memorable occasion in the very city of

Massachusetts which the senator claims so

worthily to represent; but the enlightened pa-

think of him as I do. In that city, within the

last fortnight, it has done its office, and done it

n the presence of a mob, which that senator

and his associates roused and inflamed to the

very verge of treason, subjecting them to the traitors' doom, while he and his associates sat

here and kept themselves aloof from danger.

Yes, sir, it was executed under these circum-

stances, and executed by that power that is

bound to execute it-the government of the

been drawn into a debate on this subject.

should not have engaged in it but that

thought it right to vindicate the law from the

honorable senator, before the country, in refer-

ence to the habeas corpus. But, sir, I may say

neither that law nor any other law could re

quire vindication from attacks made by one

triotism of most of whose citizens, I believe

under the protection of that Constitution w

whether the charge is true or false.

India and China. Dates from Bombay are to 10th May; Cal

utta 29th, and Hongkong April 22d. Hoxgkong, April 22.—The 24th of Februry mail arrived here late on the 15th instant nd on the 13th instant, his excellency Sin

John Bowring landed, and was sworn in as governor, and Lieut. Col. Caire as lieutenantvernor, under the customary salutes. His excellency Sir George Bonham took his departure on the 15th inst.

Sundry changes have been made in the colo-nial and diplomatic departments at, we hear, much reduced salaries.

At Shanghai we have to report a serious

affray having taken place on the 3d and 4th It arose out of the straggling imperial troops insulting foreigners, and attempting to tunately all were of one mind, and the combined British and American forces, with the volunteers, to the number of 300, with four pieces of cannon, succeeded in driving away the imperial troops, and immediately arrangements were made by the consular authorities and the chief of the imperial troops, that the latter should remove his encampment to a further distance, and it is to be hoped all future agressions will be averted.

In this short fight one English and one American sailor were killed, and 15 persons wounded. Among them two of the zealous body of volunteers. The local papers give full details of the collision. All was perfectly quiet and confidence restored on the 14th inst., our

Arrangements are being made for the better protection of the place, and it will be well worthy the consideration of the English, French, and United States governments in forming nev treaties with the Chinese to provide for the permanent security of the settlement. The United States steamer, Susquehannah,

eft this for the north on the 20th, with his exellency the United States commissioner, the Hon. Mr. M'Lane.
Our dates from Amoy are to the 11th inst. Quiet prevailed, and trade was rather more ac-

At Canton all continues quiet: Trade keeps in a most staguant state, and scarcely any business is done in imports this month. The latest accounts from the interior report that the dis-turbances were extending in the tea districts, and banditti very numerous. Some of the manufacturing villages had suffered severely by them, and a quantity of the first pickings of e plant had been destroyed.

The Russian fleet is reported cruising to the orthward. From Japan we have no further accounts

nce our last of the 12th inst. From Manila we have advices to the 16th In harbor-the United States' surveying

perty. He has the boldness to speak here of such a man as "a slave-hunter from Virginia." sloop Vincennes and brig Porpoise. At Canton-the United States steamer Queen from me from such a charge, comiug from such a quarter. The senator from Massachusetts, in AtShanghai-United States'sloop Plymouth.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois The steamship Illinoies, from Aspinwall on he 16th inst., arrived at this port early on Saturday morning. Her California dates are the same as those received per North Star; she the same as those received per North Star; she brings, however, later Kingston and Panama he just now declared he would be a dog to exeews-dates from the former place being to the 12th instant, and from the latter to the 14th. Our Kingston papers do not contain anything of interest to the general reader; being taken up almost exclusively with proceedings of the house of assembly. The cholera still continues to prevail at the parish of St. Ann. The Ja maica Despatch states that in the neighborhood of Belmont, there have been a large number of death, and the disease was stil raging with undiminished virulence. In the lount District also it is extremely fatal

FRON PANAMA .- The Panama Times of the 1st instant has the following in regard to affairs on the Isthmus:

"The Isthmus at present is in a state of per fect tranquility; peace and order seems to be the general motto of the native population; any attempts at a revolution, now, we do not think would succeed, nor never will as long as General Herrera is at the head of the constitutional party; he, General Herrera, being a native of this city, so that we think that the forthe Austrian ambassador, in his speech, spoke tive of this city, so that we think that the forwarmly in favor of the policy of England and eign population and commerce need not fear any outcreak or injury to its trade. We hope that such a state of affairs will always continue, and that native inhabitants will come to the occupy the frontiers of Galicia must be in their | conclusion that their benefits and trade are so interwoven with 'peace and order,' that with

whole United States.

Mr. President, I did not think I could have out them they cannot exist. "The railroad is rapidly progressing; public 63 tusileer regiments, consisting of one depot opinion is sanguine on its final conclusion and four field battalions. Each of the field about the end of the year. Three hundred and eighty Chinese more have arrived this week to labor on it; its enterprising directors are spar-ing no pains nor expense to finish as quickly as

"The rainy season has commenced, and the inhabitants of the place call this the sickly season, but as yet the health of the population of the Isthmus never was better. "Commerce is rather dull."

The Panameno of Friday the 2d, has the fol-

"In a communication to the governor of this vacancies in the other battalions with men taken from the reserve. The 63 newly-formed granadier battalions will consist of 50,400 men.

The partisans of Russia still assert that no demonstration has been made against Russia, but this is totally foliase to the rebels by the constitutional party; having taken 600 prisoners without firing a shot." We whose reason is dethroned! Can such a one demonstration has been made against Russia, but this is totally false, as you are about to learn. The 6th infantry division is posted on Sereth, with its front towards the Bukovina, and the staff in Kamenitz; this detachment is supported by the reserves of the 3d infantry powers occupying Europe and Asia, and we have no doubt but that he would make an everlasting

General Herrera was about occupying Cipa-

Senator Guardia writes that the above notice put Melo in great consternation. Chorrera, Azuero, and several other tria may therefore be fairly estimated at 100,- vinces had pronounced in favor of the constitionalists, and seem determined to maintain

order. Our city is perfectly tranquil; in fact the native citizens appear to molest themselves very little about the revolution. We hope they will always continue so.

From the Panama Star of Wednesday, June 14. CALLING OUT OF THE MILITARY.-Quite an excitement has been created in this city during and the other New England States, the inter the past few days, particularly among the unwashed, on account of a large number of prohibiting the African slave trade. Sir, the the lower orders having been picked up as vagrants to serve as soldiers during the present revolutionary movements. The militia also are being organized, very

mad enough to announce to the American Sen. mad enough to announce to the American sen, ate and the American people, that although the Constitution provides that fugitives from service shall be surrendered up, he would recognize himself as a dog were he to execute that provision. He has said so in the presence of that American Senate who witnessed his people from his vapid, vulgar declamations here, accompanied by a declaration that he would violate his oath now recently taken?

Well, sir, that senator attempted to institute a comparison between the stamp act, resisted by our common ancestry, and resistance to the by our common ancestry, and resistance to the fugitive slave law. Sir, he was well answered by the honorable and distinguished senator from South Carolina, that in those days the people from South Carohna, that in those days the people he represents now were slaveholders. I cannot believe he represents them now, although they are slaveholders no longer. Sir, I think I might venture upon the office of vindicating his own people from the aspersions their representative has cast on them. Let the honorable senator remember that he says he would be a dog to surrender a fugitive slave, although the Constitution imposes the duty on his State, and he has sworn to obey it.

Let me recall him to that page in our history which shows that, by the vote of Massachusetts New England States at that day, with Massachusetts at their head, knowing that the first act of the American Congress would be to pro-hibit the African slave trade, voted, all of them, to take that power from Congress, so as to con-Austrian frontier to the northeast from the kingdom of Poland. These preparations for active hostilities against Austria are accompanied, as is well known at Vienna, by secret attempts of Russian agents in the south Sclattempts of Russian agents in the south Sclatter property for the disaffection and rebellion against their captors, when seized upon in the against their captors, when seized upon in the adoption, and up to the year 1808. These are the people whom he dares now to say, before the American Senate, would be deprayed, and sinful, and mean, and odious, and option, and up to the year 1808. These are the people whom he dares now to say, before the American Senate, would be deprayed, and sinful, and mean, and odious, and option, and up to the year 1808.

Mr. SKELTON, on leave, introduced at being adoption, and up to the year 1808.

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Mr. SKELTON, on leave, introduced at the American Senate, would be deprayed, and sinful, and mean, and odious, and opa, if they wreck on the coast of the United States; and the people whom he dares now to say, before the people whom he dares now to say, before the people whom he dares now to say, before the people whom he dares now to say, before the people whom he dares now to say,

soon, as the cance men will feel rather shy of brought the slaves over, and within a recent Mr. McDOUGAL (atter debate) p visiting Panama, lest they should be pressed period suits have been brought in southern States on bonds executed on the purchase of slaves from these very New England slave

show their patriotism by rallying around the standard of the commander-in-chief, General Posada, and Commandante Gutierres, and sharing with their countryman, Herrera, the glory and the danger of opposing the traitor, Now, Mr. President, I believe the Senate will agree with me that, unworthy as the occasion may be, it is difficult to be silent; yet, I con-fess, I almost feel that I owe an apology to the Senate for having spoken in this debate. I know I shall owe an apology to those who sent me here, for noticing it from such a quarter

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

after the compact (if I may so express it) which had been entered into between the va-Senate, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

Mr. PETTIT made a personal explanation as to the report published in the Globe, of the debate of Monday last. On Monday last he had spoken it in not very complimentary terms of the public disavowal of any obligation to the Constitution, and in the official report of the remarks made by him on that day, as published in the Globe, there appeared an interpolation of remarks made by the senator from Massachusetts, which were never made in the Senate, and had they been made would have been false. That senator was reported as saying in reply to the charge of having made such a disavowal, as follows:

"Mr. SUMNER. I said I recognized no obligation in the Constitution to bind me to help to reduce a man to slavery."

The senator had never said so; and if he had done so, it would have been false, and would have been responded to at once.

Mr. SUMNER. I call the senator to order. I say those words were uttered by me as reported. rious States of the confederacy in enacting this law, that debate would not again have arisen upon it; and I had hoped, also, that the dignity of the American Senate would not Senate, Wednesday, June 28, 1854. Mr. PETTIT made a personal explanation as to the report published in the Globe, of the debate of Monday last. On Monday last he had spoken in not very complimentary terms of the public disavowal of any obligation to the Constitution, and in the official report of the remarks made by him on that day, as published in the Globe, there appeared an interpolation of remarks made by the senator from Massachusetts, which were never made in the Senate, and had they been made would have been false. That senator was reported as saying in reply to the charge of having made such a disavowal, as follows:

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Mr. SUMNER. I call the senator to order. I say those words were uttered by me as reported. Mr. PETTIT said that he would prove in the teeth of the assertion, that it was false.

He then proceeded to show that the remark was never made on the floor of the Senate, the gentleman went to the reporter and had them interpolated into his (Mr. P.'s) speech. He complained of this course of proceeding. No senator had the right to interpolate observations or remarks in the report of seeches of other senators. If it could have been subjected to the assaults made on it this day by one who is a senator from Massa-chusetts, [Mr. Sumner.] I say, sir, the dignity of the American Senate has been rudely, war-tonly, grossly assailed by a senator from Massa-chusetts, and not only the dignity of the Senate, but of the whole people, trifled with in the presence of the American Senate, either ignorantly or corruptly—I do not know which, nor do I care. Sir, that senator said that the law

law was made, either ignorantly or corruptly, for corrupt purposes. There is nothing like it in the law. The law does not deny the privilege of the habeas corpus; and if it did, it would have been a dead letter. He then proceeded to show that the remark was never made on the floor of the Senate, but that after the adjournment of the Senate, the gentleman went to the reporter and had them interpolated into his (Mr. P.'s) speech. He complained of this course of proceeding. No senator had the right to interpolate observations or remarks in the report of speeches of other senators. If it could be done, any remarks, no matter how offensive, could be thus thrust upon the record in the midst of a senator's speech, and pass without any reply appearing to have been made. No reply now appeared to that statement, because none was made and could not have been made to what was not said. Why, sir, the experience under the law is, that the habeas corpus issues, and there is nothing in the law which says to the contrary; and yet the senator, discharging what, I suppose, he considers his duty to those who sent him here, has had the temerity to declare that this law violated the Constitution in refusing the habeas corpus. Sir, this writ is to inquire only into the legality of the detention, and the law so recognizing it bases its provisions only upon the question of the legality of the detention; and if it is proved that the fugitive was held to service, or labor, and did escape, whether justly so held or no, under the Constitution, he is to be returned whence he escaped. Sir, the proof

He said that on Monday night he obtained proof He said that on Monday night he obtained proof sheets of his speech and in them was this state ment; he said then it was false, and struck it out; but the foreman of that office persisted in putting it in, to the falsification of the history of what took place.

The senator now called him to order for saying

not depart from the policy regulating the ad-ministration of all penal law. One arrested as he was charged, at the place whence he escaped? Certainly not; but to determine only whether he was so charged in proper form

The sensior now called him to order for saying these remarks were never made. He would prove they were not. He then read a letter from Mr. Sutton, the reporter, who said that Mr. Summer called upon him after the adjournment on Monday and inserted these remarks in the report, which were not there before.

Mr. SUMNER repeated that the remarks were published by him substantially as reported. He said that his attention was called, by the reporter, to an interruption he had made in the remarks of the Senator from Indiana, and that upon looking at it, he found it to be a remark made by him in his seat, and which he had not supposed was heard by the reporter. The remark, as taken down by the reporter, was not correct, and he gave him the exact language he had used.

RAILROAD IN MINNESOTA.

RAILROAD IN MINNESOTA. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. STUART, proceeded to consider the bill to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein; and after explanation the bill was read a third time and passed.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the mo-tion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the memorial from the citizens of Boston, praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Mr. DIXON addressed the Senate, for over an hour, in defence of the fugitive slave law, against the spirit of disunion which dictated the resist-ance to it at the north, and in disclaiming all political connection with that portion of the whi party at the north which had become so effects

ally abolitionized.

A debate ensued as to whether the subject A debate clisted as to should be postponed, and a motion to that effect was voted down.

Mr. MALLORY followed, and in the course of

nis remarks called attention to the disavowal by Mr. Sumner of any obligation imposed by his oath support the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER called the Senator to order. He

and never said anything of the kind.

Mr. MALLORY said he would not put into a log's mouth anything which was unjust. He asked what the Senator did say.

Mr. SUMNER said he had said he recognized

mr. SUMNERS said he had said he recognized no obligation upon him personally to assist in returning or reducing a man to slavery.

Mr. CLAY referred to what he considered un blushing insolence of a denial of the statement made by him; a denial contradicted by the reports, and by the recollection of the numerous Senators near him. He regarded the qualification to the remark as an afterthought, and one interpolated

Though the Senate might have no legal measures to deal out to the person guilty of moral perjury, Senators, by withholding from such a person all social intercourse, and the courtesy of the body, would send the author of such an avowal to covered the standard of the senators.

entry. He should be avoided as a venomous mr. SUMNER then replied for over two hours in repelling the assaults upon him, and in reply to remarks by Messrs. Petrit, Mason, Butler. and remarks by Messrs. PETTIT, MASON, BUTLER. and CLAY. He also defended Massachusetts, and inso doing went-into the history of South Carolina from the days of the revolution to the present day. He compared the number of troops furnished by the southern States, with those turnished by the north, holding the latter furnished more than double the number. He placed himself on the ground taken by General Jackson, that every public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution. cer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears to support it as he understands it and not construction which was placed on it by the

as others do.

He referred to the fugitive slave law and denounced it; to the author of that law and his plan tation dictatorial assumed superiority, and de clared himself willing to submit to a compariso

with that senator.

Mr. CLAY replied to some portion of the sen or's remarks.

Mr. BUTLER followed and defended South Carolina from the attack upon her history. He repeated his former statement, that the independence of the country was secured by slaveholding States. At the time of the revolution Massachu setts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania Delaware and other more southern States were all slaveholding States.

He called upon the senator to deny the fact.

Mr. SUMNER said the northern of these State were not generally considered slave States. Slaver, existed there rather by accident than by positive adoption, as part of the system of the

State.
Mr. BUTLER said this denial was based like Mr. BUILER said this denial was based like all the other arguments of the senator, upon a false and funcied assumption of facts. The error of the senator was too palpably historical false to require further argument.

He said that the law had been executed in Boston, Massachusetts, and Boston had vindicated themselves, in spite of their misrepresenting advocate.

PETTIT, who gave their recollections of it.

Mr. SUMNER said that he understood the Mr. SUMNER said that uestion then propounded to him was, whether is personally would aid in the arrest of a fugitive e personally would aid in the arrest of a fugitive return him to slavery. Mr. TOUCEY said he would never hold a man

esponsible for a hasty declaration. He desired the senator to state now whether he recognized any obligation to return a fugitive slave.

Mr. SUMNER. To which I emphatically an The memorial was then referred, and the Sena

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the War Department, in compliance with a resolution calling for copies of aurores of the Chio river, and especially near Marietta; laid on the table and ordered to be printed PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Mr. SKELTON, on leave, introduced a bill for the better preservation of life and property from ship-wreck on the coast of the United Status; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MAILS TO AND FROM CALIFORNIA. House resumed the consideration of the

This was agreed to—yeas 100, pays 50.
The House by a vote of—yeas 72, nays fused to order the bill to be engrossed for a

mr. BRIDGES moved that the bill be laid on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 84, nays 70. Mr. McDOUGAL moved to reconsider the vote; but,
On motion of Mr. LETCHER, that motion was
laid on the table.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which was agreed to—yeas 91,

noes not counted.

Mr. DISNEY was called to preside. The committee resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to earry into effect the third article of the Gadsden

treaty.
Mr. HOUSTON, at the outset of his remarks

Mr. BENTON moved an amendment to the bill, to reduce the appropriation.

Mr. PRESTON (at the request of Mr. Houston) raised a point of order; that the gentleman had no right to offer an amendment, and that a specified amount being necessary to carry out a treaty, the House can exercise its discretion as to whether they shall make or reject the appropria-

ion.
The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order sum of money.

Mr. B., NTON commenced making a personal explanation in relation to having privately asked Mr. Houston for the correspondence relative to

the treaty.

A point of order was raised, that the gen could not make a personal explanation, but must confine his remarks to his amendment; the gen-eral debate having been closed.

The CHAIRMAN decided that Mr. Benton could make his explanation, and the committee

Mr. BENTON withdrew his amendment, and offered another, to the effect: Provided, No part of the sum appropriated by the bill shall be drawn from the treasury until the President first communicate to the House all the correspondence, instructions, &c., &c., connected with the negotiation of the treaty. He said the moment the message came to the House, enclosing a copy of the treaty, he went to Mr. Houston and asked him if the papers were sent in. Mr. Houston said not. He afterwards insisted that the Committee of Ways and Means ought to get them; but the gentleman thought differently, and they parted with different opinions. The two gentlemen from New York (Messrs. Haven and Peckham) were not subject to the charge of delay in making application for the papers. He briefly replied to a remark of Mr. Houston, saying that he (Mr. Benton) had confined his observations to cases where negotiation had ripened into acquisition of territory, and the great point was that legislative sanction. He repeated, he had limited himself to instances of acquisition. In each of the cases of Louisiana, Florida, and California, the money was appropriated before the treaty was acquired.

Mr. HOUSTON said he disapprobated, in the strongest terms, gentlemen on this floor attempting to bring up private conversations, not intended to be made public. He had no recollection of the conversation to which the gentleman alluded. He had never promised or intimated to the gentleman that he would call for the paper.

Mr. BENTON. You said you would not.

Mr. BENTON. You said you would not.
Mr. HOUSTON. Then why this poor child's
play of bring ing this matter before the House,
when the gentleman says I promptly told him I
would not bring the paper's here?
He further replied to the gentleman from Mis-

Several other amendments were proposed, disussed, and rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, without amendment; and under the opera-tion of the previous question, it was passed—year 103, nays 62, as follows:

103. nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher. Bell, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Disney, Dowdell, Eddy, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, Ellison, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence, Gamble, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, H. Ilyer, Houston, Hunt, Ingersoll, Johnson, George W. Jones, J. Glaney Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lindsley, McDougall, McMullen, McNair, Macy, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds, Orr, Packer, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, George W. Smyth, Prederick P. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Thurston, Vall, Vansant, Walker, Walsh, Westbrook, D. B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—163.

NAYS—Messrs. Bennett, Benson, Benton, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Cook, Crocker, Cullom, Thomas Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Thos. D. Ellot, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Glddlings, Goodrich, Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Helster, Howe Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, Rnox, Lindley, McCulloch, Matteson, Mayall, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Morgan Murray, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Mordecal Oliver, Parker, Petckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Gerret Smith, John L.

Communicated.

For the Washington Senting MESSRS. EDITORS: An article in your last number, referring to trees and the false taste for foreign articles, caused me to take a walk through Lafayette Square, for the purpose of scanning the trees and forming a judgment, which I soon did, strongly in favor of our own indigenuous productions. At length I caught sight of one of those unseemly, but by gone notions—classical vases. I examined it closely, and found that to appreciate it the observer must approach very near; and then he notices a servile copy of that justly depreciated taste, which was so interesting to Roman emperors of a certain temperament. Of course ladies dare not admire these beautiful ornamentations. He said that the law had been executed in Boston, Massachusetts, and Boston had vindicated themselves, in spite of their misrepresenting advocate.

Mr. BELL then gave his recollection of the debate on Monday, yielding the floor to Messrs.

FESSENDEN, RUSK, SUMNER, CLAY, GILLETTE, and PERTIT. Who gave their recollections of its made of very thin zinc, and cannot possibly made of very thin zinc, and cannot possibly endure exposure to the weather two years more. That they were ordered from Europe, at an expense of seven or eight hundred dollars! The pedestals should be appropriately chiseled to commemorate such folly; and beur injustice to our own native talent and taste thereon.

Whilst on this subject, we suggest to all who appreciate works of art to call at Galt & Brother's store, and see that beautiful silver kettle for Captain Meigs; then visit our townsman Broff.

Captain Meigs; then visit our townsman Bruff, the graphic artist and designer; look over his the graphic artist and designer; look over his portfolios of original, appropriate, and beautiful designs for vases—yes, bold and national—purely original and American. See his devices for medals, coins, swords, silver-ware, &c. &c., and the descriptive and romantic sketches of his wild rambles over the continent. But he, unfortunate American, must live in penury, while artistical abilities are only patronized in foreigners; and this, prominently so, here at the metropolis, and in every department of the overnment.

TRUE TASTE